INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1041 — Washington, D. C. — June 16, 1945

ALLOWANCES OF SUGAR FOR USE IN FOOD PROCESSING ANNOUNCED BY OPA IN AMENDMENT TO RATION ORDER 3

New Regulation Specifies Maximum Amount That May Be Used Per Unit of Product

The Office of Price Administration has issued, effective June 15, Amendment 21 to its Second Revised Ration Order 3 governing the allowance of sugar for food processors. The text of the amendment follows:

Second Revised Ration Order 3 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3.3 (c) is amended by deleting the number "19.2" in the last sentence thereof and inserting in place thereof the number "20.2."

2. Section 3.4 (a) is amended by deleting the number "19.4" in the first sentence and inserting in place thereof the number "20.4."

3. Sections 3.6 to 3.11, inclusive, are revoked and section 3.14 is amended by adding the following parenthetical statement at the end thereof: "(The granting of provisional allowances of sugar is covered in Article XIX of this Order)."

4. Section 7.2 (a) is amended by deleting the words "section 19.3, Schedule C" and inserting in place thereof the words "section 20.3."

5. Section 7.2 (b) is amended by deleting the number "19.3" in the first sentence and inserting in place thereof the number "20.3."

6. Sections 19.2, 19.3 and 19.4 are designated 20.2, 20.3 and 20.4, respectively, and Article XIX is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XIX—PROVISIONAL ALLOWANCE

SEC. 19.1 *Provisional allowance for pickled and cured fish, shellfish and poultry products*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar for curing, processing or packing, (1) pickled and cured fish, (2) shellfish and (3) poultry products.

(b) *How to apply.* (1) A provisional allowance for curing, processing or packing the products listed in (a) is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial user must file a written report with the Board or District Office with which he is registered showing with respect to each of the products listed in (a)

(i) The total number of pounds of each product cured, processed or packaged by him during 1941;

(ii) The total amount of sugar used by him for such purposes during 1941;

(iii) The average amount of sugar which he used per 100 pounds (unprocessed) of that product for such purposes during 1941;

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each product for which he applies:

(i) The number of 100 pound units (unprocessed) of each such product which he expects to cure, process or package from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for each such product.

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Canned Pea Set-aside Raised

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order 22.9 to increase the government set-aside for canned peas from 40 to 43 per cent. The increase was made in the specific reserve which was raised from 35 to 38 per cent. The new set-aside, made necessary by greater needs of the armed services, is effective June 14, 1945, WFA said.

Clark's Appointment Confirmed

The nomination of Tom C. Clark of Texas as Attorney General to succeed Francis Biddle was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday.

The nomination of Claude R. Wickard to be administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration was approved on Thursday by the Senate Agriculture Committee by a vote of 11 to 6, following three days of hearings.

Senate Passes OPA Extension Bill, Debates Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, While House Votes to Extend Renegotiation Act

The Senate, after passing the Office of Price Administration extension bill on Monday, began debate Tuesday on the bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, hoping to reach a vote by next week. In reporting the bill, the Senate Finance Committee struck out the provision empowering the State Department to make further tariff reductions up to 50 per cent under the January 1, 1945, rates, and debate related chiefly to this point.

During the week the House passed the anti-poll tax bill (H. R. 7), a bill to increase the compensation of Federal employees, and the bill (H. R. 3395) to extend the Renegotiation Act for another six months.

Both House and Senate have approved the conference report on the bill to extend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidy program for another year. The bill provides for subsidy payments on meat of $595,000,000; rubber, $60,000,000; other commodities produced outside the United States, $80,000,000; butter, $100,000,000; flour, $190,000,000; petroleum and its products, $290,000,000; copper, lead and zinc, $88,000,000; other commodities, $100,000,000.

Repeal of the Wheeler-Howard Act and the abolishment of all reservations established under that law is proposed in a bill (S. 1140) introduced by Senator Magnuson.

The House Rules Committee has refused to vote a rule that would bring the Fair Employment Practices bill to the floor for House action.

The War Agencies Appropriation bill (H. R. 3368) as passed by the House on June 8 contains a proviso that none of the appropriation for the National War Labor Board could be used for any control or regulation of bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural labor. This proviso, offered by Representative Lea of California, defined agricultural labor in the same way as the Social Security Act. The bill is now before the Senate.

The underlying issue was the unionization of farm labor. Considerable opposition by other California repre-

sentatives developed on the ground that the definition of agricultural labor followed by the National Labor Relations Board having jurisdiction over certification of bargaining units differed from the proviso's definition. It was therefore argued that the proviso might prevent a bargaining unit certified by the Labor Relations Board from obtaining any hearing on wage matters before the National War Labor Board.

Two New Varieties of Limas Are Being Tested for Canning

Many canners and freezers will be interested in two new bush lima bean varieties known as 243 and 343 that are being tested at 24 locations this year by experiment station workers, according to Roy Magruder and R. E. Wester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both lines also are being increased in California with a view to further testing and eventual release if judged worthy of introduction.

These new varieties may be seen in the trial plots of investigators at the following State experiment stations, USDA field stations, and State colleges:

Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.; Colorado Potato Experiment Station, Greeley, Colo.; University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.; Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Fla.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; USDA Experiment Station, Beltsville, Md.; U. S. Horticultural Field Station, Meridian, Miss.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.; Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.; Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, N. Y.; University of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio; Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore.; Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.; U. S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C.; Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah; Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.; Irrigation Branch Experiment Station, Prosser, Wash.

Limited quantities of 243 for further test are being increased by the McCrea Seed Co., of Santa Barbara, Calif., and by F. H. Woodruff and Sons, Inc., of Sacramento, Calif., in accordance with arrangements developed by the Vegetable Research Committee of the American Seed Trade Associated and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Associated Seed Growers, Inc., of San Jose, Calif., are increasing a small lot of 343 under the same arrangement.

In the plots with 243 and 343 may be seen Fordhook 242 and Early Market (these two awarded Bronze Medals in 1944 All American Trials), Henderson Bush, regular Fordhook, Concentrated Fordhook and Burpee Improved Bush grown for comparison purposes.

Early Potato Crop Sets Record

The total commercial early potato crop (Winter, Spring, and Summer) is estimated at 64,255,000 bushels compared with 52,683,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 48,067,000 bushels, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced this week. Comparable production for 1943 was 61,957,000 bushels.

U. S. Exports Drop During First Quarter, While Imports Show Slight Gain over 1944, the U. S. Bureau of the Census Reports

During the first quarter of 1945 United States exports including exports under the Lend-lease Program but excluding shipments to the U. S. armed forces abroad, were valued at $2,775,000,000 as compared with $3,401,000,000 in the first quarter of 1944, according to the U. S. Census Bureau. Imports were valued at $1,051,000,000 as compared with $967,000,000 in the first quarter of 1944.

Exports of most crude foodstuffs showed substantial gains for the first quarter of 1945. Exports of wheat increased from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 while fresh and dried vegetables bettered the 1944 first quarter value of $15,000,000 by $3,000,000. Exports of apples increased from 83,000 bushels at $297,000 to 796,000 bushels valued at $3,000,000 during the first three months of 1945. Smaller increases in exports of oranges and other fresh fruits were also registered.

In contrast to the rise in exports of crude foodstuffs during the 1945 first quarter, manufactured foodstuffs fell off $44,000,000 from the 1944 value of $381,000,000. Exports of meat products were largely responsible for this decline, dropping from $164,000,000 in 1944 to $114,000,000 in 1945. However, for the same periods, exports of dried and evaporated fruits increased from $10,000,000 to $19,000,000 and canned and prepared vegetables also nearly doubled in value, while canned fruits showed a decrease of approximately $1,500,000 from the 1944 first quarter value of $4,200,000. Substantial increases were also recorded in the export of lard, dairy products and canned and prepared fish, while exports of sugar and related products showed an 11 per cent increase.

The following table shows the exports of the principal manufactured foodstuffs during the entire year 1944 and the first quarter of 1945 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1944:

Commodities		1944	First Quarter 1944	First Quarter 1945
Meat products	1,000 lb.	1,736,479	553,127	403,261
	dollars	534,604	164,467	114,206
Lard, including neutral lard	1,000 lb.	858,432	135,329	223,743
	dollars	143,994	22,030	36,393
Dairy products (except fresh milk)	do.	260,372	34,538	40,092
Fish, canned, prepared, etc.	do.	31,458	2,636	5,656
Milled rice, including brown broken and screenings	1,000 lb.	453,947	113,522	123,328
	dollars	32,524	8,181	8,776
Wheat flour	1,000 cwt.	16,916	5,576	4,321
	dollars	59,825	19,004	16,035
Vegetables, canned and prepared	do.	54,692	12,994	23,756
Dried and evaporated fruits	1,000 lb.	375,702	83,951	110,065
	dollars	60,745	9,932	19,106
Canned fruits	1,000 lb.	116,328	32,475	22,389
	dollars	14,088	4,241	2,767
Sugar and related products	do.	37,614	10,961	12,143
All other manufactured foodstuffs	do.	402,268	91,570	57,790
Total	do.	1,632,184	380,554	336,720

WPB Report on Truck Releases

A total of 29,242 vehicles were released under the truck rationing program during May, 1945, as compared with 21,996 in April, the War Production Board has announced. Civilian users received 4,699 light trucks, 13,328 medium trucks, 3,157 heavy trucks and 2,302 trailers. Holders of Government exemption permits for government-use trucks received 395 light trucks, 3,820 medium trucks, 1,264 heavy trucks and 277 trailers.

Since the truck rationing program became effective March 9, 1942, a total of 468,247 vehicles of all types have been released. Of these, 349,774 went to civilian users and 118,473 to holders of exemption permits. Of the total, 65,782 were light trucks, 276,520 medium trucks, 74,276 heavy trucks and 51,669 trailers.

Outlook Is Good for All Fruits Except Apples and Cherries

Total fruit production for the current season is indicated to be almost as large as the record outturn of last year. In the West the outlook is bright for practically all fruits, including citrus, the U. S. Department of Agriculture states in its June crop production report. In the South and Central States, fruit crops are generally good, except for Florida citrus, Arkansas apples, and most fruits in Michigan and Ohio. In the Northeast and mid-Atlantic area as far south as Virginia, prospects are very poor for nearly all fruits, because of spring freeze damage. Total apple and sour cherry crops will be extremely short, possibly record lows.

Peaches and sweet cherries, however, look like record-large crops. Production of grapes and prunes will be above average and larger than last year. Crops of pears, plums and apricots will be shorter than last year but above average.

Commercial Apples—June 1 conditions indicate that the United States apple crop in 1945 may reach a record low total—somewhat smaller than the short 1943 crop.

Peaches—The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 78,243,000 bushels—a record high—and compares with 75,963,000 bushels in 1944, and the 10-year average of 57,201,000. The previous record production was 77,846,000 bushels in 1931.

Production in the 10 southern States is estimated at 26,130,000 bushels—a record high, 52 per cent more than the 17,193,000 bushels in 1944, and nearly five times the short 1943 crop.

Pears—The 1945 pear production is indicated to be 31,519,000 bushels—one per cent less than the 1944 crop of 31,956,000 bushels, but 10 per cent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels.

Pear production outlook is for short crops, with the crop in the North Atlantic States indicated to be the smallest of record for that area. In the South Central States, prospective production is nearly 30 per cent above 1944, with excellent prospects in practically every State. Total production for the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 24,964,000 bushels, the largest of record—7 per cent above last year's crop and 25 per cent above the 10-year average.

Plums and Prunes—The indications point to a crop of 73,000 tons of plums for California. This is about one-fifth less than the record crop of 1944 and about one-tenth more than the 10-year (1934-43) average crop. Plums started moving to market early in June in the southern San Joaquin Valley, and shipments from all other areas are expected to begin within a few days. A continuous supply of plums is expected to be available until the end of the season in early fall. In Michigan, late spring frost caused material damage to plums and a very light crop is in prospect.

Citrus Prospects—Continue favorable in all producing States, except Florida, where the extended drought was broken in May only by scattered showers. June 1 condition of new-crop Florida oranges and grapefruit was reported the lowest since 1917. Local rains were received the first week of June, which may be the hoped-for start of the usual June rainy season and may bring about a general improvement in condition of Florida citrus. In Texas, moisture supplies are growing short, both in natural soil moisture and irrigation water, but this condition is not yet critical. Trees are still in good condition and fruit is sizing well. Arizona citrus prospects continue favorable. California citrus groves have received excellent care and trees continue to be in good condition. Prospects are favorable for the 1945-46 crops.

Apricots—California apricot production is estimated at 184,000 tons, a little over half as large as the record crop of 324,000 tons produced in 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 197,700 tons. Apricot prospects in Washington continue favorable. Indicated production—24,500 tons—is only 2 per cent smaller than the record crop of last season. Estimated apricot production in Utah is placed at 9,500 tons, nearly double the tonnage from the short crop of last season, and only 6 per cent smaller than the 1943 record crop production.

Cherries—Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 134,370 tons, compared with the 1944 production of 202,000 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 153,141 tons. Production of sweet cherries is placed at 91,780 tons—a record crop and 8 per cent larger than the crop harvested in 1944. The sour cherry crop was reduced by frost injury and unfavorable weather at the time of pollination. The indicated production of 42,590 tons is only about one-third as large as the 1944 crop of 116,790 tons and only slightly higher than the previous low crop of 41,760 tons produced in 1943. Indicated sour cherry production in the five eastern States is the lowest of record. A record large crop of sweet cherries is indicated in Washington and Oregon.

Intended Acreage Report of Eleven Crops for Processing

The aggregate acreage planted to 11 important truck crops for commercial processing in 1945 will be about 2,166,000 acres—5 per cent more than the aggregate 1944 planting, according to the June crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If growers succeed in carrying out their early season intentions, processors will have the production from a record-high acreage to can, freeze, pickle or utilize for other manufacture in 1945.

Harvest of green peas from a record acreage, estimated at 513,010 acres, got under way at a limited rate late in May, and is expected to gain momentum in June. Some southern grown snap beans also were processed last month. But in the important areas of production, growers and processors were giving most of their attention to planting various vegetables for processing later in the season.

California Peach and Pear Crops Prospects for 1945

The California cling peach crop this year is estimated at 476,000 gross tons against an estimated 473,500 gross tons in 1944, in the annual survey made by joint committees of growers and canners selected by the California Canning Peach Association, Canners League of California and California Farm Bureau Federation.

The 1945 crop, by varieties, including all peaches on the trees (No. 1's, No. 2's and culls), is estimated as follows in tons: Tuscans, 4,790; Early Mid-summers, 186,485; Late Mid-summers, 228,445; Phillips, 53,736; Miscellaneous, 2,430.

The Bartlett pear crop is estimated at 247,000 gross tons by the Pear Proration Zone and the Tree Fruit Agreement Committees, as compared with 220,000 gross tons in 1944 as reported by the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Order on Crab Meat Revised

Primary distributors of domestic canned crab meat are exempted from the requirement that at least 50 per cent of their supplies of this item must customarily be bought in carload quantities, the Office of Price Administration announced June 14.

Primary distributors of canned fish and other canned seafood normally buy at least 50 per cent of their supplies in carload quantities. Crab meat canners, however, generally do not make carload shipments.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance under this section and that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in curing, processing or packaging the products listed in (a) shall be computed, separately for each product listed, in the following way:

(i) For each listed product the number of 100 pound units (unprocessed) which the applicant expects to cure, process or package from the date of the application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by 70% of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 100 pounds (unprocessed) cured, processed or packaged by him during 1941;

(ii) The resulting figures for each listed product are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for curing, processing or packaging pickled and cured fish, shellfish and poultry products. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for these purposes.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for curing, processing or packaging any product listed in (a) he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of producing that product. He may not for any such product use more sugar per 100 pounds (unprocessed) than 70% of the average number of pounds of sugar he used per 100 pounds (unprocessed) for that product in 1941.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for curing, processing or packaging any product listed in (a) must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report showing (1) the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month for each such product (separately stated); (2) the number of 100 pound units (unprocessed) of that product he used in manufacturing the finished product; and (3) the amount of sugar he has on hand unused at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.2 *Provisional allowance for curing, processing or packing meat*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to cure, process or pack any of the meat products listed in Table I of section 20.1.

(b) *How to apply.* A provisional allowance to cure, process or package the meat products listed in Table I of section 20.1 is granted for three month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board, or District Office, with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of meat product he will cure, process or package:

(1) The number of 100 pound units (unprocessed) of each product he expects to cure, process, or pack from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made.

(2) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance for such purposes.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for curing, processing or packing meat and that the application gives the information required by (b) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in curing, processing and packing meat shall be computed in the following way separately for each product:

(i) The number of 100 pound units (unprocessed) of each kind of meat product the applicant expects to cure, process or pack from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by the allowance for that unit of product set out in Table I in section 20.1.

(ii) The resulting figure, for each kind of product are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for curing, processing, or packing meat. The Board or District Office shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for these purposes.

(d) *Restriction on use.* (1) If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for curing, processing or packing any meat product, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of curing, processing or packing that meat product.

(2) A provisional allowance of sugar may not be used for curing, processing or packing meat to be consumed point free under section 3.1 of Revised Ration Order 16 or to be transferred point free under section 3.3 of Revised Ration Order 16. No industrial user may use more sugar in any quarterly period for packing or otherwise processing any unit of any product listed in Table I, section 20.1, than the amount specified therein as the allowance per unit of such product. However, he may average his use with respect to products in a single class if:

(i) He used sugar in such products in 1941, 1942, 1943, or 1944; or

(ii) He is authorized by the Office of Price Administration to average his sugar use with respect to such product. (The Office of Price Administration will, upon petition, authorize averaging of use with respect to any product if the applicant establishes that the item has been prior to 1945 customarily packed or processed with sugar by the meat industry.) He may in each quarter use sugar for packing or otherwise processing all such products produced by him in that quarterly period by the allowance per unit for such class of products specified in Table I. For example, an applicant may have packed bacon and hams with sugar in 1942 but has never packed picnics (shoulders) with sugar. With respect to sugar obtained during the quarter as a provisional allowance for packing the bacon and hams, he may average out his total use of sugar in packing these two products during the quarter. He may not use more than 1.30 pounds of sugar for each 100 pounds of picnics he packs. However, if he has been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to average his use of sugar in packing or processing picnics, he may include this item with ham and bacon in determining his permissible use of sugar.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for the purposes covered by this section must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to pack each 100 pound units (unprocessed) used; (1) the amount of sugar used; and (2) the amount of sugar he had on hand at the end of the month for that purpose. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.3 *Provisional allowance for producing frozen fruit*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to produce the kinds and container sizes of frozen fruit listed in Table II of section 20.1.

(b) *How to apply.* A provisional allowance for the preparation of frozen fruit is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board, or District Office, with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of fruit he will freeze:

(1) The number of pounds of fresh fruit he expects to freeze from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made.

(i) How many pounds will be packed in containers of over 10 pounds.

(ii) How many pounds will be packed in containers of 10 pounds or less.

(2) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for freezing fruit.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance to produce frozen fruit and that the applicant gives the information required by (b) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in producing frozen fruit shall be computed in the following way separately for each kind of fruit:

(i) The number of units as set out in Table II of each kind of fruit the applicant expects to freeze during the quarter is multiplied by the allowance for the container size and kind of fruit set out in Table I in section 20.1.

(ii) The resulting figures for each kind of fruit are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for freezing fruit. The Board or District Office shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued to freeze fruit.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for freezing any kind of fruit, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of freezing that kind of fruit and only in the type of containers for which he obtained it. No industrial user may use more sugar in any unit of fresh fruit frozen by him than the amount specified in Table II of section 20.1 for that kind of fruit.

(e) *Records and reports.* Any industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar to freeze fruit must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to freeze each kind of fruit. The report must state the number of pounds of each kind of fresh fruit frozen by him, stating: (1) the number of pounds of fresh fruit packed in containers of more than ten pounds, and the amount of sugar used; (2) the number of pounds of fresh fruit packed in containers of 10 pounds or less and the amount of sugar used, and (3) the amount of sugar on hand unused at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.4 *Provisional allowances for canned, frozen, bottled or dehydrated beans.*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar for canned, frozen, bottled or dehydrated cooked beans.

(b) *How to apply.* (1) A provisional allowance for cooked beans is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial user must file a written report with the Board or District Office with whom he is registered showing:

(i) The total amount of cooked beans produced by him during 1941;

(ii) The total amount of sugar used by him in such cooked beans in 1941;

(iii) The average amount of sugar which he used per 100 pounds of dried beans processed in 1941.

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information:

(i) The number of 100 pound units of dried beans which he expects to process from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for cooked beans.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for cooked beans, that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in cooked beans shall be computed in the following way:

(i) The number of 100 pound units of dried beans the applicant expects to use in producing cooked beans from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by 80% of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 100 pounds of dried beans so used during 1941.

(ii) The result is his provisional allowance for cooked beans. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for cooked beans.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this Order for cooked beans, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of producing canned, frozen, bottled or dehydrated cooked beans. No industrial user may use more sugar per 100 pounds of dried beans he processes than 80% of the average amount of sugar he used in 1941 per 100 pounds of dried beans processed.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for cooked beans must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month for cooked beans. The report must state: (1) the number of 100 pound units of dried beans processed by him; (2) the amount of sugar used and (3) the amount of sugar he has unused on hand at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.5 *Provisional allowance for canned and bottled fruit juices*—(a) *General.* (1) An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar for canning and bottling fruit juices.

(2) A provisional allowance of sugar may not be granted to produce "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(b) *How to apply.* (1) A provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit juices is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial user must file a written report with the Board or District Office with which he is registered showing separately for each kind of fruit juice he will can or bottle:

(i) The total number of gallons of that kind of fruit juice produced by him during 1941;

(ii) The total amount of sugar used by him for that kind of fruit juice during 1941;

(iii) The average amount of sugar which he used per gallon of that kind of fruit juice during 1941;

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of fruit juice.

(i) The number of gallons of that kind of fruit juice which he expects to can or bottle from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for that kind of canned or bottled fruit juice.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for canned or bottled fruit juices, that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in canning or bottling fruit juices shall be computed in the following way separately for each kind of fruit juice;

(i) For each kind of fruit juice the number of gallons of that kind of fruit juice which the applicant expects to make from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by 80% of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per gallon for that kind of fruit juice during 1941.

(ii) The resulting figures for each kind of fruit juice are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit juices. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for canning and bottling of fruit juices.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for canning and bottling any kind of fruit juice, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of canning and bottling that kind of fruit juice. For any packing season beginning after June 15, 1945, or for any part of a packing season not ended by that date he may not use more sugar in canning or bottling any fruit juice than 80% of the average amount of sugar he used per gallon for that kind of fruit juice in 1941; moreover, for any packing season for that fruit juice which began before but was not ended by June 15, 1945, his use of sugar per case in the production of that fruit juice may not, in any event, exceed 90% of the average amount of sugar he used per gallon in 1941 for that kind of fruit juice.

He may not use a provisional allowance of sugar for producing "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar to can or bottle any kind of fruit juice must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to can and bottle that kind of fruit juice. The report must state: (1) the number of gallons of each kind of fruit juice canned or bottled; (2) the amount of sugar used by him in canning or bottling that kind of fruit juice; and (3) the amount of sugar unused on hand at the end of that month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.6 *Provisional allowance for making soup.*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to manufacture canned or bottled soup.

(b) *How to apply.*[1] (1) A provisional allowance for soup is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial user must file a written report with the Board or District Office with which he is registered showing:

(i) The total number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans (or equivalent) of each kind of soup produced by him during the period from August 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, inclusive;

(ii) The total amount of sugar used by him for each kind of soup during that period;

(iii) The average number of pounds of sugar which he used per case of 24 No. 2 cans (or equivalent) of each kind of soup during that period.

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of soup:

(i) The number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans of each kind of soup which he expects to can or bottle from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for soup.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for soup, that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for soup shall be computed in the following way separately for each kind of soup:

(i) For each kind of soup, the number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans of soup which the applicant expects to make during the quarter is multiplied by the average number of pounds of sugar which he used for each case of twenty-four No. 2 cans (or equivalent) during the period from August 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, inclusive.

(ii) The resulting figures for each kind of soup are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for soup. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for making soup.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for making any kind of soup, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of making canned or bottled soup. He may not use more sugar for any case of 24 No. 2 cans (or equivalent) of that kind of canned or bottled soup than the average number of pounds of sugar he used for each case of that kind of soup in the period from August 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, inclusive.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month obtains sugar to make soup must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to can or bottle each kind of soup. The report must state: (1) the number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans (or equivalent) of each kind of soup canned or bottled by him, (2) the amount of sugar used in it and (3) the amount of sugar on hand unused at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.7 *Provisional allowance for making tomato catsup and chili sauce*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to make tomato catsup and chili sauce rationed under Revised Ration Order 13.

(b) *How to apply.*[1] (1) A provisional allowance for tomato catsup and chili sauce is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial user must file a written report with the Board or District Office with which he is registered showing:

(i) The total number of cases of 6 No. 10 cans (or equivalent) of tomato catsup and chili sauce produced by him in 1941.

(ii) The total amount of sugar used by him for tomato catsup and chili sauce during that period.

(iii) The average number of pounds of sugar which he used per case of 6 No. 10 cans (or equivalent) during 1941.

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information:

(i) The number of cases of 6 No. 10 cans (or equivalent) of tomato catsup and chili sauce which he expects to produce from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

[1] An industrial user who packs soup otherwise than in cases of 24 No. 2 cans must use the table of conversion factors in section 20.1, Table V to convert his figures into terms of such cases.

[1] An industrial user who packs tomato catsup or chili sauce otherwise than in cases of 6 No. 10 cans must use the table of conversion factors in section 20.1, Table V to convert his figures into terms of such cases.

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for tomato catsup and chili sauce.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for tomato catsup and chili sauce, that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for tomato catsup and chili sauce shall be computed by taking the number of cases of 6 No. 10 (or equivalent) cans of tomato catsup and chili sauce which the applicant expects to make from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made and multiplying that figure by the average number of pounds of sugar which he used for each case of 6 No. 10 cans (or equivalent) during 1941. The result is his provisional allowance for tomato catsup and chili sauce. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for making tomato catsup and chili sauce.

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for making tomato catsup and chili sauce, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of making tomato catsup and chili sauce which is rationed under Revised Ration Order 13. The average amount of sugar he may use per case of 6 No. 10 cans, or equivalent, of tomato catsup or chili sauce may not exceed the average amount he used per case for such pack in 1941.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for making tomato catsup and chili sauce must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to make tomato catsup and chili sauce. The report must state: (1) the number of cases of 6 No. 10 cans (or equivalent) of tomato catsup and chili sauce packed by him; (2) the amount of sugar used; and (3) the amount of sugar on hand unused at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.8 *Provisional allowance for manufacturing condensed milk in containers of over one gallon*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may apply, in any month, for a provisional allowance to manufacture during the following month condensed milk to be packaged in containers holding more than one gallon.

(b) *How he applies.* Application must be made in duplicate on OPA Form R-315 and must show:

(1) The plant capacity of his industrial user establishment.

(2) The amount of milk the industrial user will receive during the month for which the provisional allowance is requested, and

(3) The amount of such milk which cannot be processed into non-sugar-containing products other than evaporated milk, or into condensed milk to be packaged by him in containers holding one gallon or less. The industrial user shall send the original of the application to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and shall file a duplicate with the Board with which he is registered.

(c) *Allowances are granted by Washington Office.* The Washington Office of the Office of Price Administration may grant such provisional allowance in an amount which it considers necessary to prevent the spoilage of milk, on such conditions as it may require.

SEC. 19.9 *Provisional allowance for producing canned and bottled vegetables*—(a) *General.* An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to can or bottle the vegetables listed in Table II of section 20.1 of this order.

(b) A provisional allowance may not be granted for producing "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(c) *How to apply.*[1] A provisional allowance for canning or bottling vegetables is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board, or District Office, with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of vegetable he will can or bottle.

(1) The number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans, or equivalent, of each kind of vegetable he expects to can or bottle from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made.

(2) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for canning each kind of vegetable.

(d) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance to can or bottle vegetables and that the application gives the information required by (c) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in canning and bottling vegetables shall be computed in the following way separately for each kind of vegetable:

(i) The number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans of each kind of vegetable the applicant expects to can or bottle from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by the allowance for that kind of vegetable set out in Table III in section 20.1.

(ii) The resulting figures for each kind of vegetable are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for canning or bottling vegetables. The Board or District Office shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued to can or bottle vegetables.

(e) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for canning or bottling any kind of vegetable, he may use that provisional allowance only for packing that kind of vegetable and only in an amount not to exceed the quantities allowed by Table III, section 20.1 for the purpose of canning or bottling that kind of vegetable. It may not be used to produce "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(f) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for canning or bottling vegetables must, before the sixteenth day of the following month, file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to can or bottle each kind of vegetable. The report must state: (1) the number of cases of 24 No. 2 cans, or equivalent, of that kind of vegetable canned or bottled by him; (2) the amount of sugar used; and (3) the amount of sugar unused on hand at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years.

SEC. 19.10 *Provisional allowance for canned and bottled fruit*—(a) *General.* (1) An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar for canning and bottling fruits.

(2) A provisional allowance of sugar may not be granted for producing "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(b) *How to apply.*[1] (1) A provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit is granted for three-month periods corresponding to the quarterly allotment periods for industrial users. An application for such a provisional allowance for any period may be made at any time from fifteen days before to the end of that period. On or before application for a provisional allowance for these purposes, however, the industrial

[1] An industrial user who packs vegetables otherwise than in cases of 24 No. 2 cans must use the table of conversion factors in section 20.1, Table III to convert his figures into terms of such cases.

[1] An industrial user who packs canned or bottled fruits otherwise than in cases of 24 No. 2½ cans must use the table of conversion factors in section 20.1, Table V to convert his figures into terms of such cases.

user must file a written report with respect to each kind of fruit he will can or bottle:

(i) The total number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of each kind of fruit produced by him during 1941;

(ii) The total amount of sugar used for such fruit in 1941;

(iii) The average amount of sugar which he used per case of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of each kind of fruit during 1941.

(2) The application must be made on OPA Form R-315 to the Board or District Office with which the industrial user is registered. It must contain the following information separately stated for each kind of fruit:

(i) The number of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of each kind of fruit which he expects to can or bottle from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made;

(ii) The amount, if any, of unused sugar remaining from his last provisional allowance of sugar for each kind of canned or bottled fruit.

(c) *Action on application.* (1) The Board, or District Office, shall grant the application if it finds that the applicant is entitled to receive a provisional allowance for canned or bottled fruit, that he has made the report required in (b) (1) and that the application gives the information required by paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in canning or bottling fruit, for each kind of fruit, shall be computed in one of the following ways, whichever is applicable:

(i) The number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of that kind of fruit which the applicant expects to pack from the date of application to the end of the quarter is multiplied by 80% of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) for that kind of fruit during 1941; or

(ii) However, if his average use per case of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) during 1941 is more than the amount specified in Table IV set out in section 20.1 and 80% of his average 1941 use per case is less than the amount set out in that Table, his provisional allowance is computed by taking for each kind of fruit the number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) which the applicant expects to pack from the date of application to the end of the quarter and multiplying it by the amount of sugar per case for that kind of fruit as set out in Table IV; or

(iii) If 100% of his 1941 use per case is less than the amount set out in Table IV of section 20.1, his provisional allowance for each kind of fruit is computed by multiplying the number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, or equivalent, which the applicant expects to pack during the quarter by the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per case of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of that kind of fruit during 1941.

The resulting figures for each kind of fruit are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit. The Board shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for canning and bottling fruit.

(d) *Restriction on use.* An industrial user who obtains a provisional allowance under this order may use the sugar during a packing season only to pack the fruit for which it was granted and only in the quantities allowed. Moreover, he may not use sugar for any packing season beginning after June 15 or for any part of a packing season beginning after that date at an average rate higher than is provided in computing the allowance in paragraph (c) of this section. In addition, for any packing season for that fruit which began before but was not ended by June 15, 1945, his average use of sugar per case in the canning or bottling of that fruit must not, in any event, exceed 90% of the average amount he used per case in 1941. Moreover, after June 15, the maximum Brix cut-out in which the following fruits may be packed is as follows:

	Degrees
Prunes	29.9
Figs	29.9
Blackberries	23.9
Raspberries and all other berries (excluding cranberries)	27.9
Plums	25.9
Cherries (sweet)	25.9
Apricots	20.9
Fruit cocktails	18.9
Peaches	18.9
Pears	17.9

Sugar granted under this section may not be used to produce "home processed foods" as defined in section 26.1 of Revised Ration Order 13.

(e) *Records and reports.* An industrial user who during a calendar month has sugar for canning or bottling fruit must before the sixteenth day of the following month file with his Board or District Office with which he is registered a written report of the number of pounds of sugar used by him during the preceding month to can and bottle each kind of fruit. The report must state: (1) the number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of each kind of fruit canned or bottled; (2) the amount of sugar used by him in canning or bottling that kind of fruit, and (3) the amount of sugar on hand unused at the end of the month. He must keep a copy of this report at his principal business office for a period of two years. In addition, he must keep records of the Brix cut-out test as customarily made but these tests shall not be less than 1 can per 1,000 cans on can sizes No. 2½ or smaller or 1 can per 600 cans for sizes larger than No. 2½'s.

SEC. 19.11 *"Sugar" includes dextrose and corn syrup.* For the purpose of the reports, and the restrictions on use of sugar covered by this article, the amount of sugar used must include all dextrose and corn syrup used on the basis of 1.1 pounds of dextrose and 1.2 pounds of corn syrup as the equivalent of 1 pound of sugar.

7. Article XX is redesignated Article XXI, section 20.1 is redesignated section 21.1, and a new Article XX is added to read as follows:

ARTICLE XX—SCHEDULES

SEC. 20.1 *Tables of sugar allowance for determination of provisional allowance.*

TABLE I—CANNED OR CURED MEATS, REGARDLESS OF HOW PACKAGED

Class of products:	*Quantity of sugar allowed in pounds per 100 pounds unprocessed of product*
1. Pork products, dry cured	1.30
2. Pork products, sweet pickled	1.00
3. Beef, dried and corned and beef tongues	1.00
4. Canned luncheon meats and canned spiced ham	1.00
5. Dry sausage	.75
6. Fresh sausage and baked loaves	.50
7. Lamb tongue and lunch tongue	.75
8. Mutton	1.00
9. All others—No provisional allowance.	

TABLE II—FROZEN FRUIT (QUICK FROZEN OR COLD PACK)

Unit (quantity of fresh fruit in pounds)	Quantity of sugar allowed in pounds per unit of fresh fruit packed in containers	
	Over 10 pounds	10 pounds and under
Apples and crabapples—7	1	None
Applesauce—9	None	1
Apricots—5	1	1¼
Blackberries—5	None	1
Boysenberries—5	None	1
Cherries—5	1	1¼
Loganberries—5	None	1
Nectarines—5	1	1¼
Mixed fruit (fruit cocktail and fruit for salad)—5	None	1
Peaches—5	1	1¼
Pineapples—5	1	1
Plums, red meat only—5	1	None
Raspberries—black—5	None	1
Raspberries—red—5	1	1
Strawberries—4	1	1
All other fruits	None	None

No sugar may be allowed to pack any of the above fruits in puree form in containers of 10 pounds or less.

TABLE III—CANNED VEGETABLES

Product:	*Maximum sugar allowance in pounds per case of 24 No. 2 cans*
Carrots and peas	0.32
Corn—cream style	1.00
Corn—whole kernel	.64
Corn—vacuum pack	.56
Peas	.48
Succotash	.88
Sweet potatoes (Syrup type only)	1.20
All other vegetables	None

TABLE IV—CANNED AND BOTTLED FRUITS

Product:	*Amount of sugar in pounds per case of 24 No. 2½ cans*
Apples	0.22
Applesauce	4.06
Apricots	4.31
Berries:	
Blackberries	3.14
Raspberries—black	3.57
Raspberries—red	5.07
Strawberries	5.66
Other berries	3.86
Cherries (sweet)	4.33
Cranberries	16.80
Figs	7.17
Fruit cocktail	4.71
Grapefruit segments	4.35
Peaches (cling)	5.98
Peaches (freestone)	3.80
Pears	3.15
Plums	6.40
Prunes	4.41

TABLE V—CONVERSION FACTORS

For Translating Dozens of Cans to Cases of 2½ No. 2 Cans

Size:	Factor
202 x 214	0.12
211 x 214	.18
8 Z Talls	.21
No. 1 Picnics	.26
12 oz. vacuum	.36
No. 300's	.37
No. 1 Talls	.41
No. 303's	.41
No. 300 Cylinders	.47
No. 303 Cylinders	.53
No. 2 Cylinders	.64
No. 2½'s	.73
No. 3 Cylinders	1.26
No. 5's	1.44
No. 10's	2.66

NOTE: Multiply the number of dozens of each size by the conversion factor for that size to get the number of cases of twenty-four No. 2's.

For Translating Dozens of Cans to Cases of 2½ No. 2½ Cans

Size:	Factor
202 x 214	0.081
211 x 214	.114
No. 1 Talls	.28
No. 300's	.26
No. 303's	.28
No. 2's	.35
No. 10's	1.84

NOTE: Multiply the number of dozens of each size by the conversion factor for that size to get the number of cases of twenty-four No. 2½'s.

To Convert to Cases of 6 No. 10 Cans

Size of case:	Factor
Case of 12/12 oz. (glass)	0.23
Case of 4/1 gal. (glass)	.90
Case of 24/14 oz. (glass)	.51

NOTE: Multiply the number of cases by the conversion factor to get the number of cases of 6 No. 10 cans.

This amendment shall become effective June 15, 1945.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Community Canning Centers to Be Continued by the WFA

To encourage increased home preservation of fruits and vegetables, the War Food Administration has announced that it has provided funds for continuing through the current canning season the community canning centers which were started in 1942 under the direction of the U. S. Office of Education. The program will be carried out through State boards for vocational education and the local public schools, in accordance with plans mutually agreed upon by the Office of Education and the War Food Administration.

This action by the War Food Administration is in keeping with President Truman's request last week that American men and women dedicate themselves to the task of growing larger gardens and preserving food at home or in community canning centers—"wasting not an ounce."

Paul C. Stark, War Food Administration director of Home Food Supply, urges gardeners to increase plantings and give the best possible care to their crops through the remainder of the season in order that they may have abundant supplies for fresh use and for home preservation for Winter use.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Total civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on June 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 128,687 actual cases, equivalent to 131,000 cases basis No. 2's, as compared with 720,000 cases basis No. 2's on June 1, 1944, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

Shipments by canners in May, 1945, were 271,378 actual cases, equivalent to 278,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with 1,275,000 cases basis No. 2's in May of the preceding year, as reported to the OPA.

The following table, showing the civilian stocks of specified dates and civilian shipments in May, 1945, is based upon reports from canners who packed about 90 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	May, 1945
N. Y. and Me.	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Alaskas	.....	.....	.....
Sweets	39,275	12,061	27,214
Mid-Atlantic			
Alaskas	1,954	200	1,754
Sweets	1,997	184	1,813
Mid-West			
Alaskas	50,655	11,163	39,492
Sweets	92,487	12,875	79,612
Western			
Alaskas	196	.....	196
Sweets	213,501	92,204	121,297
Total U. S.			
Alaskas	52,805	11,363	41,442
Sweets	347,260	117,324	229,936

New Association Members

In the list of new Association members published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER the name of the Ruby Canning Company, Ruby, S. C., was inadvertently omitted.

Trial Insurance for Citrus

Conferences looking toward a trial insurance program for citrus fruit are being held between representatives of the citrus industry and officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the War Food Administration announced June 12. Although the problems involved are in many ways different from those encountered thus far in the insurance of field crops, the FCIC is hopeful of a workable solution.

Insurance of citrus fruit, if a suitable program results from the current conferences, will be offered under the trial insurance provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act as amended. Trial programs may be conducted for not more than three years. The FCIC reports the results to Congress annually, as the basis for legislative decision whether to continue insurance of the affected crops.

Allocation of Sugar Supplies for Third Quarter Announced

Allocation of United States sugar supplies totaling 1,872,346 tons for the third quarter of the year, July-September, was announced on June 13 by the War Food Administration. This is about 48,000 tons more than the revised second quarter allocation of 1,824,725 tons.

Supplies available for United States civilian uses, however, will be slightly less than in the second quarter—1,380,000 tons as compared with the revised total of 1,390,000 for the April-June period. The civilian allocation includes not only sugar used in the home and for home canning, but also that used by commercial food processors and other industrial and commercial users for civilian consumption.

While the third quarter civilian allocation represents only a fractional reduction from the second quarter, it is well below the actual distribution of sugar for civilian uses in the corresponding quarter last year. The third quarter is normally the period of highest seasonal need for sugar.

Comparisons of distribution for civilian sugar use in the first three quarters of 1944 and 1945 are as follows: First quarter, actual distribution 1,310,200 tons in 1944 and 1,344,700 tons in 1945; second quarter, actual distribution in 1944 was 1,462,900 tons, 1945 revised allocation is 1,390,000 tons; third quarter (July-September), actual distribution in 1944 was 1,833,600 tons, 1945 allocation is 1,380,000 tons.

The breakdown of the total third quarter allocation is as follows:

	Tons
United States civilian, including home, institutional, and industrial uses	1,380,000
United States military and war services, including indirect use in confections and other manufactured commodities	296,449
Lend-lease military and other relief, U. S. territory, and other minor shipments	195,897

To implement the allocations, the War Food Administration also announced a War Food Order which provides for controlling the distribution of sugar for the second and third quarters of 1945. The order is designed to limit the distribution of sugar to the quantities allocated.

WFA to Obtain Canned Pacific Mackerel and Horse Mackerel

The War Food Administration announced June 11, through the issuance of Announcement Awd-518, that it will now receive offers for the sale of such canned Pacific mackerel and canned Pacific horse mackerel as are required to be set aside pursuant to War Food Order 44 or as that order may be amended, or in accordance with subsequent orders.

Purchases will be made under contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions," contains conditions which may apply to purchase of all commodities; Form PBT-401, "Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of canned fish; and Form PBO-518, "Canned Mackerel—West Coast Offer of Sale," which details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers must be submitted on prescribed Offer Form PBO-518, in an original and four signed copies, and must be mailed to: Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to December 1, 1945.

Koenig Gets Agriculture Post

The appointment of Nathan Koenig as executive assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture will become effective when Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson takes office. From 1933 to 1943, Mr. Koenig was employed in the Department of Agriculture where he dealt with agricultural marketing and production problems.

He was graduated in 1930 from the University of Connecticut where he majored in agricultural economics and animal husbandry. He was reared and has worked on a poultry and truck farm which his parents have owned in New Jersey for 37 years. Mr. Koenig is 38 years old, married, and has two children.

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of sweet corn in canners' hands on June 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 264,786 actual cases equivalent to 256,000 cases of No. 2's compared with 1,537,000 basis No. 2's on June 1, 1944, as reported by the Office of Price Administration.

Shipments by canners in May, 1945, were 504,738 actual cases, equivalent to 477,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with shipments of 1,447,000 cases basis No. 2's in May, 1944, as reported to OPA.

The following table showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and the May, 1945, shipments in actual cases, is based on reports from canners who packed about 80 per cent of the 1944 sweet corn pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	May, 1945
Eastern States:			
Cream style—	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
White	5,737	2,706	3,031
Golden	91,234	46,187	45,047
Whole grain—			
Golden	36,255	18,436	17,819
White	1,987	900	1,067
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White	53,848	23,619	30,229
Golden	281,373	97,775	183,598
Whole grain—			
Golden	291,721	71,069	220,652
White	7,369	4,094	3,275
Total Eastern	135,213	68,229	66,984
Total Western	634,311	196,557	437,754
Total U. S.	769,524	264,786	504,738

Taylor Elected to New Post

L. J. Taylor, vice president and director of Libby, McNeill and Libby and general manager of the firm's California fruit division, has been elected vice president of the Canners League of California. Mr. Taylor succeeds W. A. Gellerson who recently retired from Libby, McNeill and Libby.

Canned Milk Uses Restricted

By Amendment 106 to General Ration Order 5, and by Amendment 52 to General Ration Order 16, effective June 10, the Office of Price Administration is taking action to cut off further supplies from establishments that use canned milk in large quantities, that agency has announced.

The action provides that institutional and industrial users—including restaurants, in-plant feeding establishments, prisons, and manufacturers who use the canned milk to make other products—will not be permitted to use their red points for canned milk beginning June 10, 1945. In areas where fluid milk or other adequate substitutes are not available, however, application may be made to OPA and permission to use red points to buy canned milk may be given if need is shown.

This restriction is necessary because increased use of canned milk by industrial and institutional users has resulted in short supplies in some areas. It is of first importance, OPA said, that supplies continue to be available to consumers to whom canned milk is a diet essential.

Loggers and users on ships, boats, tugs and barges, as well as feeding establishments that qualify because of isolated location, are not restricted and may continue to buy canned milk. Small boarding houses, hospitals and child feeding establishments also are not restricted, OPA said.

Glass Manufacturers Ceilings for West Coast Sales Raised

To increase the supply of glass containers available to West Coast food packers this summer, the Office of Price Administration has, through Amendment 7 to Maximum Price Regulation 382, effective June 15, temporarily raised manufacturer ceilings to cover cross-country shipping costs.

On West Coast sales prior to August 1, glass container manufacturers may now charge the Zone 1, Eastern area, base price, less 35 cents per hundredweight, plus full freight to destination, if this is greater than the delivered price computed under the applicable regulation, OPA said. Deliveries to the following States are affected: California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Although ceilings on deliveries of glass containers to the West Coast already are somewhat higher than prices in the Eastern area, the difference is not sufficient to cover cost of shipment in all cases, OPA said.

Since demand from packers in the East and Middle West alone exceeds the available supply, manufacturers have been unwilling to ship containers to West Coast packers, the agency explained.

Both wide mouth and narrow mouth glass containers are affected by the amendment. In both cases, purchasers will be required to certify that the price increase will not be passed on to consumers.

High Rating for Food Machinery

The War Production Board has assigned a preference rating of AA-2X to assist manufacturers of food machinery to secure component parts. Also a manpower Production Urgency Rating of 5 or 6 (5 if behind schedule) has been assigned to assist food machinery manufacturers whose products are considered essential in the food program. Local production urgency committees can grant higher ratings if area conditions warrant it.

PRICE EXTENSION BILL TO REACH HOUSE FLOOR SOON

Banking and Currency Committee Report Expected Next Week

Action on legislation to extend the Price Control Act shifted from the Senate to the House during the week, with the Senate passing its bill in amended form on Monday and the House Banking and Currency Committee ending its hearings and preparing to report out the bill early the following week.

Discussion of the bill by members of both houses of Congress, also by witnesses appearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee, centered chiefly on the Wherry amendment and the period for which the Act should be extended.

Extension of the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts for one year from June 30, 1945, was voted by the Senate on June 11, after three amendments had been added to the bill as reported by the Banking and Currency Committee. The Senate voted down the Thomas and Taft amendments.

The first of the amendments adopted was proposed by Senator Barkley and was in the nature of a substitute for the Thomas amendment. The Barkley amendment added to Section 3 of the Stabilization Act the following proviso concerning prices for meat products:

"Provided further that on and after the date of the enactment of this proviso, no maximum prices shall be established or maintained on products resulting from the processing of cattle and calves, lambs and sheep, and hogs, the processing of each species being separately considered, which taken together, do not allow for a reasonable margin of profit to the processing industry as a group on each such species."

The second amendment, offered jointly by Senators Wherry and Shipstead, would forbid prices on livestock or any other agricultural commodity which do not give the producer a reasonable profit above all production costs. It provided that:

"It shall be unlawful to establish or maintain against the producers of any livestock, grain, or any other agricultural commodity a maximum price for such commodity which does not equal all costs and expenses (including all overhead expenses, a return on capital and an allowance for the labor of the producer and his family) incurred in the production of such commodity, plus a reasonable profit thereon."

The third amendment, proposed by Senator Wiley, would add to Section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act the following provision as to inclusion of increased mailing costs in prices on c.o.d. shipments:

"(n) In establishing or maintaining maximum prices under this act or otherwise in the case of collect-on-delivery sales of any commodity where under established practices of the seller a uniform charge is added to the price to cover mailing costs, an increase in maximum prices shall be allowed equivalent to any increase in such costs heretofore or hereafter resulting from increased postal rates or charges."

PROPOSES TO CENTRALIZE FARM CREDIT ACTIVITIES

Hearings Begin on Measure Offered by Representative Flannagan

A new bill (H. R. 3422) to centralize all agricultural credit activities in one agency has been introduced in the House by Chairman Flannagan of the House Agriculture Committee, superseding the bill (H. R. 3221) on the same subject which he introduced last month. Hearings on the bill were started on Wednesday.

The principal agencies whose work would be consolidated in the new Agricultural Agency are the Farm Credit Administration and Farm Security Administration. The bill would abolish the offices of the Land Bank Commissioner, Production Credit Commissioners, Cooperative Bank Commission, and Intermediate Credit Commissioner.

The bill provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Credit Board consisting of seven members to be appointed by the President of the United States. The Board would be empowered to appoint an Agricultural Credit Administrator who, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Board as to policy matters, would be responsible for the administration of the Act.

In exercising the functions, powers and duties of the Agency the Administrator would be authorized to establish five principal divisions with a deputy administrator in charge of each, with the following principal functions:

1. A division for supervising loans to farmers' cooperative organizations.

2. A division to supervise short-term loans made by cooperative lending institutions.

3. A division to supervise long-term farm mortgage loans.

4. A division for supervising and administering direct lending to farmers.

5. A division to supervise financing and discounting activities.

6. A division to carry out the functions of appraisal and examination and other service functions.

All labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities formerly under the supervision or administration of the Farm Security Administration and originally transferred or made available to the War Food Administrator for use in the farm labor supply program pursuant to Public Law 45, and all similar labor centers, homes, camps, and facilities constructed or acquired by the War Food Administrator or the Farm Security Administration pursuant to subsequent similar laws or otherwise, would be transferred to the Agency for liquidation and payment of the proceeds to the Treasurer of the United States as provided in the Act; but these provisions would not become effective except as each such center, home, camp, or facility is no longer needed in the farm labor supply program originally initiated pursuant to Public Law 45, or until six months after the termination of the present hostilities as determined by concurrent resolution of the Congress, or by the President, whichever is the earlier.

WFA to Buy Fruit Squashes

The War Food Administration, through the issuance of Announcement Awd-512 on June 8, announced that purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation of approximately 125,000 cases of fruit squashes has been contemplated and that offers for the sale of these commodities may now be submitted. Delivery is desired at the earliest date possible for the following quantities and type of pack:

39,500 cases, lemon fruit squash ($12\frac{3}{32}$ oz.); 39,500 cases orange fruit squash ($12\frac{3}{32}$ oz.); 23,000 cases, grapefruit squash ($12\frac{3}{32}$ oz.); and 23,000 cases, lime juice cordial ($12\frac{3}{32}$ oz.).

Offers must be received by WFA not later than 5 p. m. (EWT), June 21.

Truck Crop Prospects Up 4%

The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for harvest this Spring is now indicated to be 4 per cent above 1944 Spring and nearly one-fifth larger than the 1934-43 average tonnage, according to the latest report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The reduction from a month ago, when a tonnage 6 per cent larger than that of 1944 was indicated for this year is accounted for almost entirely by sharply lowered prospects for cucumbers and watermelons. Other Spring crops showed only slight changes in prospects from May 1 to June 1. Production of each Spring crop is indicated to be higher than in 1944 with the exception of asparagus, snap beans, cauliflower, onions, spinach, and watermelons.

Preferred Mileage Gasoline Rations Are Granted Fieldmen

Preferred mileage rations of gasoline have been authorized for canners' fieldmen by Amendment 7 to Revised Ration Order 5C, issued June 13 by the Office of Price Administration. The full text of the amendment follows:

Sections 1394.7706 (q) (10) and (11) are added to read as follows:

(10) By a person skilled in inspecting, grading and classifying farm products (and whose purchases are principally wholesale purchases) for necessary travel from place to place to exercise such skills in making wholesale purchases of farm products from the farmer who produced them, or by a wholesale buyer, his employee or representative, for necessary travel to farms to provide necessary skilled services and supervision with respect to the planting, growing, harvesting, grading, packing or shipping of farm products after they have been so purchased by him.

For the purposes of this subparagraph wholesale purchase means a purchase of commodities for processing by an essential establishment listed in § 1394.7706 (o) or a purchase of commodities for sale other than for personal, family or household use. However, wholesale purchase includes a purchase made by or for the account of a person, who maintains four or more retail establishments, for sale through those establishments.

No mileage may be allowed under this subparagraph for use by a person while engaged in sales promotion activities with respect to goods not needed in the marketing of such farm products.

(11) By a farmer's marketing representative for necessary travel to a farm to provide necessary skilled services and supervision with respect to the harvesting, grading, packing or shipping of fresh fruits or vegetables grown on that farm, if such representative has been appointed by the farmer to market such products.

No mileage may be allowed under this subparagraph for use by a person while engaged in sales promotion activities with respect to goods not needed in the marketing of such farm products.

Legislative Committee Meets

The Legislative Committee of the Association met at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday to consider the status of pending legislation affecting the industry and it also discussed problems connected with regulations governing 1945 cannery operations.

Among legislative matters receiving attention were the bills to extend the life of the Office of Price Administration and appropriations for that agency.

Other subjects under discussion were the 1945 pricing program, the War Manpower Commission's program for recruitment of labor and certification of war prisoners, and exemptions under Section 7(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act as they affect the fishery industry.

Wage Ceilings for Cherry and Raspberry Picking Announced

Wage ceilings have been established by the War Food Administration for raspberry picking in Pierce County, Wash., and cherry picking in Asotin and Whitman Counties, Wash., and Nez Perce and Latah Counties, Idaho, through the issuance of Supplements 46, 48, and 49 to the WFA Specific Wage Ceiling Regulations, effective June 12.

Supplement 46 sets a maximum rate on raspberry picking in Pierce County, Wash., of $1.25 per 30-pound crate, plus a bonus of 25 cents per crate for each worker who continues to pick throughout the season.

Cherry pickers in Asotin and Whitman Counties, Wash., and Nez Perce and Latah Counties, Idaho, under Supplements 48 and 49, respectively, have a ceiling of 3 cents per pound, with payments on any other basis not to exceed this piece-work rate. Both orders specify that no perquisites may be paid in addition to the maximum wage rates.

The Washington WFA Wage Board, at 235 Liberty Building, Yakima, will administer Supplement 46, and the Idaho WFA Wage Board, at Room 621, Idaho Building, Boise, will administer Supplements 48 and 49.

Pea Aphid Damage Reported

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report for the week ending June 9 states that in Wisconsin the degree of pea aphid abundance may be characterized as light to moderate; it is spotted in distribution, and if current favorable weather conditions continue, it may increase to a serious stage within a short period. In some districts of central and northcentral Indiana the pea aphid population is moderate to heavy with some fields damaged so seriously that insecticide applications are not feasible.

Moderate to heavy infestations of this insect occur in New Jersey and light to moderate numbers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Tennessee. Populations of the pea aphid in the early planted peas of the Blue Mountain area of Washington and Oregon have been held to a low level by heavy rains.

WFA Price Support Program for 1945 Crop of Dry Peas

The War Food Administration's price support program for 1945-crop dry edible smooth peas, which may involve Government purchase of about 2,900,000 (100 lb.) bags during the crop year, will be administered through price-supporting agreement with dealers and purchase programs in much the same manner as under the 1944 program. Support rates, however, will be lower, and non-recourse loans will not be available.

The support program covers the same varieties as in the 1944 program—Alaska Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, White Canada and Colorado White—provided they grade U. S. No. 2 or better. All designated varieties except Colorado White will be supported at $4.50 per 100 lb., U. S. No. 1, and at $4.25 per 100 lb., for U. S. No. 2. Colorado White will be supported at $4.25 per 100 lb., for No. 1's and at $4 for No. 2's.

The support price last year for all the designated varieties was $5.65 per 100 lb., for U. S. No. 1, and $5.40 per 100 lb., for No. 2's.

Master contracts, used last year to facilitate purchase programs, will be employed again this year. These contracts permit dealers to indicate the quantities of eligible peas they intend to offer during the entire crop year, and carry a single contract number during that period. A tender of delivery is made to WFA as often as lots are available, and shipping instructions are then issued.

Under the price-supporting agreement phase of the program, dealers will pay growers of eligible peas the specified support prices, less established processing and merchandising margins, and then endeavor to dispose of the peas in civilian trade channels. WFA agrees to buy at support levels, all other peas offered, provided dealers are not in default under any terms of the price support and purchase agreements. The Government purchases will extend through June 30, 1946.

Purchases will be made in carload lots, cleaned and bagged in 100 lb. containers, f.o.b. cars at shipping points. Dealers or processors must be qualified under Maximum Price regulation 270, and purchases will be made only from those who have executed price-supporting agreements with WFA.

Most of the peas offered for Government purchase will be bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation, but the military services may buy a portion of their requirements directly from dealers.